

LABOR CLARION

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Wagner-Connery Bill Approved by Senators By Overwhelming Vote

The Wagner-Connery Labor Disputes Bill, declaring the encouragement of collective bargaining to be the policy of the United States and specifically making it illegal for employers to refuse to bargain collectively with their employees, was passed by the Senate after two days' debate. The vote was 63 to 12.

The twelve Senators who voted against the measure were: Austin (Vt.), Bailey (N. C.), Burke (Neb.), Byrd (Va.), Gibson (Vt.), Hale (Me.), Hastings (Del.), Keyes (N. H.), Metcalfe (R. I.), Townsend (Del.), Tydings (Md.), and Vandenberg (Mich.).

The only amendment offered on the floor was one by Senator Tydings of Maryland, which had the backing of the big-business opposition to bona fide collective bargaining. Its purpose was to give legislative support to the company-dominated union by protecting the members of these sham unions against "intimidation" or "coercion" from outside unions.

The argument offered by Senator Tydings in favor of this proposal was not considered seriously by the Senate. It was defeated by a vote of 50 to 21.

Green Visions Real Collective Bargaining

William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, was highly pleased with the action of the Senate. "The passage of the Wagner disputes bill by the United States Senate will cause general rejoicing among working people throughout the entire country," he said. "It is a constructive measure which will make collective bargaining real, vital and operative."

"Under its provisions working people may organize free from intimidation or coercion on the part of employers, may be represented by those of their own choosing in collective bargaining and by a majority vote may select their own bargaining agency."

"The decisive vote cast in favor of this measure by the United States Senate insures its passage by the House of Representatives."

"It is a great achievement for labor. We will now concentrate our efforts toward bringing about the adoption of the measure by the House of Representatives, and its approval by the President."

Five "Unfair" Labor Practices Banned

As passed by the Senate the bill establishes a permanent National Labor Relations Board of three members with quasi-judicial power and authority to order secret elections of employees to choose collective bargaining representatives. Orders issued by the board would be reviewable by the courts only after elections are held.

Going directly to the core of the many nefarious devices used by reactionary employers to deprive working men and women of their fundamental right to organize in trade unions and carry on effective trade union work, the bill lists the more outrageous devices as "unfair labor practices" and

declares them illegal. The bill makes it unlawful for employers to—

(1) Interfere with, restrain, or coerce employees in the exercise of their right to join labor organizations and bargain collectively through representatives of their own choosing.

(2) Dominate or interfere with the formation or administration of any labor organization or contribute financial support to it. (This provision is designed to outlaw the company-dominated union.)

(3) Encourage or discourage membership in any labor organization by discrimination in hiring employees or in employment terms.

(4) Discriminate against employees for filing charges or giving testimony under the Wagner-Connery act.

(5) Refuse to bargain collectively with representatives of their employees chosen in accordance with the provisions of the bill, which prescribes majority rule in elections.

The prompt enactment of the Wagner-Connery bill was demanded by the recent special conference of representatives of national and international unions, state federations of labor and city central bodies convened in Washington by William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, to mobilize the united strength of organized workers in support of federal labor legislation of paramount importance to working men and women throughout the nation.

APPROVED BY HOUSE COMMITTEE

The House Labor Committee on Tuesday last cleared the way for early action by approving unanimously, with one amendment, the Wagner labor disputes bill, that would set up a permanent tribunal to adjust controversies arising from labor elections.

The measure already has passed the Senate by an overwhelming vote.

The one change would place the National Labor Relations Board in the Labor Department. The bill as it came from the Senate called for making the agency independent of any government department.

Attach Mexican Street Railway For Wages While Out on Strike

Acting in accordance with the labor laws of the Republic of Mexico, the union employees of the Mexico City Street Railway Company, owned by British capitalists, legally attached the property of the company on a claim totalling 513,000 pesos (\$143,127). The employees recently returned to work after a thirty-eight-day strike. The claim was made for wages during the strike period.

Representative Luis Enrique Erro was named receiver of the company's funds to protect the interests of the strikers.

BOND BONUS FOR EMPLOYEES

Willard A. Van Brunt, 88-year-old former head of the Van Brunt Manufacturing Company at Horicon, Wis., recently gave each of ninety-five veteran employees of the company three \$1000 government bonds because "it's your money as much as mine."

Two-Year Extension Of Recovery Measure Backed by Roosevelt

President Roosevelt has actively entered the struggle to save the National Industrial Recovery Act from the destructive forces which won a victory in the Senate for a ten-month extension limited to interstate commerce.

The President made his position clear when his approval was announced of a bill indorsed by the National Industrial Recovery Board extending the life of the National Industrial Recovery Act two years, with numerous provisions to save the measure from the tactics used by reactionaries to scuttle the Recovery program by extending the act for only ten months and limiting it exclusively to interstate commerce.

Although the measure indorsed by the President contains a limitation as to the commerce which comes under the act, it is said to be worded so as to include most of the important businesses which have N.R.A. codes.

The new bill prescribes that the jurisdiction of the act shall be limited to business engaged in interstate commerce and those "substantially affecting" interstate commerce. The Senate bill limits the jurisdiction to interstate commerce without modification. The words "substantially affecting" in the President's bill very greatly enlarge the business which will come under N.R.A. jurisdiction as compared with the Senate bill.

Program Approved by Roosevelt

The essentials of the program approved by the President were described in an N.R.A. statement as follows:

"(1) Two-year extension.—This time is necessary to obtain the co-operation of industry in the formulation of codes, with assurances to management and labor of reasonably permanent conditions. It is necessary to maintain an adequate personnel in the N.R.A.; to work out problems of code administration; to strengthen enforcement, through judicial approval of methods, and to prevent the entire breakdown of labor and fair-trade-practice provisions by chiselers who are already at work undermining the standards of fair competition. The extension of N.R.A. for a few months will bring rapid deterioration and disintegration of the whole industrial recovery program."

"(2) Adequate period for the revision of codes.—Three to six months."

"(3) Improved statement of legislative policies and standards to give additional guidance and authority for administrative action."

"(4) Jurisdiction of N.R.A. limited to industries engaged in or substantially affecting interstate commerce.—This will prevent the N.R.A. from taking in too much territory and will strengthen its legal authority."

Voluntary and Limited Codes

"(5) Provision for voluntary codes and adequate authority for imposition of limited codes. Both are necessary—voluntary codes to encourage

(Continued on Page Two)

Shouts of Approval For Chief Executive From Agriculturists

Unless all signs fail, the farmers' "march on Washington" recently shows that American farmers are overwhelmingly in favor of the "new deal" in general and of their own section of it—the A.A.A.—in particular. They went to Washington from all sections to speak their minds on the subject, and they said it with cheers. They listened closely and gave ringing applause to speeches by President Roosevelt, Secretary Wallace, Administrator Davis and others; but it was plain that the speakers were saying something that the farmers had been thinking for a long time.

There wasn't a dissenting vote—and farmers are natural born dissenters. And when the President called some attacks on the A.A.A. just plain lying the cheers were louder than ever.

While approving heartily the detailed work of the A.A.A., the strongest approval was given to the underlying idea of farm co-operation. L. M. Dawson of South Carolina seemed to sound the keynote when he declared that the A.A.A. had given the farmers the mechanism needed for co-operation and that they could be trusted to use it.

The climax of the gathering came when, after passing resolutions giving sweeping indorsement to the agricultural program of the administration, the farmers gathered under the south portico of the White House to listen to a speech from the President.

After a few brief words of welcome, President Roosevelt plunged into a vigorous defense of the administration's farming policy. He declared that city people have learned that "empty pocketbooks on the farm don't turn factory wheels in the city."

The President summed up briefly the plight of the farmers in the spring of 1933. Cotton was 6 cents a pound—only 4½ cents on the farms—largely because there was a carry-over surplus of nearly 13,000,000 bales. Tobacco was at the lowest price in many years. Wheat, with a carry-over of nearly 400,000,000 bushels, was selling on the farms at 35 cents a bushel, corn at 15 cents, hogs at 3 cents a pound.

"You and I know what that meant in the way of purchasing power for 40,000,000 people," he said.

"A great many of the high and mighty—with special axes to grind," the President went on, "have been trying deliberately to mislead people who know nothing about farming by misrepresenting—No!—why use a pussyfoot word?—by

lying about the kind of a farm program under which this nation is operating today.

"A few leading citizens have gone astray through ignorance. For example, the prominent city banker who was driving through upstate New York with me four or five years ago in the late fall. Everything was brown. The leaves were off the trees. We passed a beautiful green field. He asked me what it was. I told him it was winter wheat. He said:

"That is very interesting. I have always wondered about winter wheat. What I don't understand is how they are able to cut it when it gets all covered up with snow."

The answering roar could have been heard across the Potomac.

The President declared that "We have not wastefully destroyed food in any form. It is true that the relief administration has purchased hundreds of thousands of tons of foodstuffs to feed the needy and hungry who are on the relief rolls in all parts of the United States."

"It is a good omen," the President said, "for government, for business, for bankers and for the city dwellers that the nation's farmers are becoming articulate, and that they know whereof they speak."

Governor Is Invited to Fair by Dainty Little San Diego Miss

Proudly bearing an envelope almost as long as she herself is tall, inclosed in which was the official invitation of the California Pacific International Exposition to Governor Frank F. Merriam to attend the World's Fair opening in San Diego, May 29, little Miss Mary Catherine Taylor, 8 years old, called upon the governor in the capitol Tuesday last.

As the special representative of Frank Belcher, president of the exposition, the diminutive lass presented the invitation to the state's chief executive. Written in her own handwriting, it read:

"Dear Governor Frank: Please come to our party. Everybody in America is coming. Always yours, "MARY CATHERINE TAYLOR,

"Special Representative of the President of the California Pacific International Exposition."

Accompanied by her mother, Mrs. B. H. Taylor of San Diego, and escorted by Colonel Ed Fletcher, state senator from the exposition city, Miss Taylor was ceremoniously received by Governor Merriam in the gubernatorial office. The invitational document, embellished with a huge colored seal of the exposition drawn by Mary Catherine, was three feet long and two feet wide.

BUILDING TRADES COMMITTEEMEN

At a meeting of the Building Trades Council on May 16 the following delegates were appointed to represent the Council on the Labor Day Committee, in conjunction with delegates from the San Francisco Labor Council:

T. C. Meagher, Frank E. Johansen, Thomas Doyle, James E. Rickets, Frank C. MacDonald, Joseph Marshall, D. J. Cavanagh, James B. Gallagher, Thomas Shaughnessy, Victor I. Doyle, P. J. McGuire, Harry A. Milton, J. P. Welch, H. E. McCormick, J. J. Mullane, E. V. Conroy, J. D. Brown, J. H. Smith, J. Kelly, T. L. Chambers, Fred O'Hara, Bryce Kerr, Dewey Meade, D. Del Carlo, Dan Daugherty, John Ricci, James Fitzgerald, J. H. Ault, Frank Burns, J. Allen, F. B. Nixon, J. Lillestol, Harry Hall, Joseph Healy, James McKnight, Robert McCarthy, John Johann, John Magnani, J. H. LaForce and H. Helfinberger.

Soldiers' Bonus Veto Overturned by House

After listening to President Roosevelt's message accompanying his veto of the soldiers' bonus bill, and almost before the President had returned to the White House after his precedent-breaking personal appearance before the joint session of Congress, the House of Representatives had voted to override the veto.

The vote was 322 to 98, whereas the same house a month ago passed the measure by a vote of 318 to 90.

Some of the striking passages in the message were as follows:

"I believe the welfare of the nation, as well as the future welfare of the veterans, wholly justifies my disapproval of this measure. . . . We should not destroy privilege and create new privilege at the same time. Two wrongs do not make a right. . . . To argue for this bill as a relief measure is to indulge in the fallacy that the welfare of the country can be generally served by extending relief on some basis other than actual deserving need. . . . The herculean task of the government today is to take care that its citizens have the necessities of life. We are seeking honestly and honorably to do this, irrespective of class or group. . . . Is it not better to treat every able-bodied American alike and to carry out the great relief program adopted by this Congress in a spirit of equality to all? . . . The proposal, I submit, violates the entire principle of veterans' benefits so carefully formulated at the time of the war. . . . The ultimate effect of this bill will not in the long run justify the expectations that have been raised by those who argue for it."

Auxiliaries of Veterans' Orders Prepare for Forget-Me-Not Drive

Under the leadership of Mrs. Neva Kelly, president of the San Francisco Auxiliary, and Mrs. Rose Wentworth, district commander of the Ladies' Auxiliary to San Francisco Chapter of Disabled American Veterans of the World War, women and girls are being enrolled to take part in the public sale of forget-me-nots, May 25 to 30, for the Disabled Veterans' Association. Proceeds from the sale of the flowers will aid the relief, welfare and rehabilitation activities of the local Disabled Veterans' Chapter among wounded and disabled war veterans.

Registration headquarters have been opened at 127 Veterans' building, San Francisco War Memorial, also at 401 Russ building. Major Louis T. Grant is chairman and Adjutant Alexander L. McCormick secretary of the Forget-Me-Not Committee.

Two-Year N.R.A. Extension

(Continued from Page One)

improved business practices, including appropriate labor provisions; limited codes to insure minimum wages, maximum hours, prohibition of child labor and Section 7-a.

"(6) Definite authority and standards for the N.R.A. to prevent unfair competitive practices, especially those tending to monopoly and destruction of small enterprises.

"(7) Methods of code making and enforcement should be further defined, with enforcement primarily through injunction or cease and desist orders, and with provision for adequate protection of individual rights and small enterprises through opportunity for hearing and judicial review, and public control of all compulsory processes."

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"Big Four's" Profits Exceed Price of Crop

General Hugh S. Johnson, formerly keeper of the "blue eagle," gave the Senate Finance Committee a shock when he told the senators that the "big four" tobacco companies made more net profits in 1932 than they paid the farmers for the entire tobacco crop of Virginia.

It is a rather shocking thing, but the General could have made it much stronger, says an I. L. N. S. writer.

According to the Department of Agriculture, all the farmers in the United States got a total price of \$107,821,000 in 1932.

According to their own reports in "Moody's Manual of Industrials," the "big four" made net profits in that same year of \$104,573,000.

In other words, all the tobacco farmers in the United States received for their entire crop only a small fraction more than the "big four" raked in as profits. The farmer bought fertilizer, planted and tended his crop and gave it its first curing; and his gross income for a year's work and large outlays was practically the same as the net income, the unmixed, undiluted profits of four big tobacco companies.

But this is not all. Rather more than 40 per cent of the tobacco crop goes abroad. The "big four" have nothing to do with that. The really fair comparison would be between the gross receipts of the farmer for that part of his crop sold to the "big four," and the profits which the "big four" make on that same tobacco.

The makers of 10-cent cigarettes were a big factor in raising the price of tobacco in 1933 and 1934 above the 1932 level. Experts of the United States Treasury and the Department of Agriculture agree on that. But prices of tobacco have risen until cigarettes cannot be sold for 10 cents—if they have to go on paying the same tax as higher priced cigarettes—6 cents per package.

Unless Congress passes the bill taxing cigarettes according to their value the independents will have to drop out of the 10-cent field; and with that competition gone the "big four" will gouge the farmer to their liking once more.

Lower House of Congress Passes Filipino Repatriation Measure

The House of Representatives on Monday last passed the bill introduced by Congressman Richard Welch of California providing free transportation to the Philippine Islands for some 30,000 destitute Filipinos now living in the United States. It now goes to the Senate.

The measure carries an appropriation to defray the expense of repatriating the Filipinos.

The bill, passed without a record vote, carried an amendment that any Filipinos applying for such transportation could not again enter the United States except under the quota provided in the independence bill, which allowed fifty a year to come into the country.

Workers' Education on Coast Reported on by Prof. Kerchen

John L. Kerchen, regional director of the Workers' Education Bureau on the Pacific Coast, recently made a trip in the interest of workers' education to Oregon and Washington. Among the meetings he attended was one at Spokane, Wash., held under the auspices of the Inland Empire Teachers' Association, where he spoke on the subject, "Why and What of Workers' Education."

"These Inland Empire Teachers' Association meetings," he said, "are real events for this section of the United States. The association includes the four states of Oregon, Washington, Idaho and Montana. There were more than three thousand teachers enrolled at this meeting. Dr. Newlon of Columbia and Dr. Merriam of Minnesota universities were outstanding. Dr. Newlon especially was fine in his presentation of the economic factors that are basic in our present age and the education necessary to cope with the modern economic trends."

Miss Perkins Appoints Board of Arbitration

A board of arbitration composed of O. K. Cushing, Selah Chamberlain and Paul Sinsheimer has been appointed by Secretary of Labor Frances Perkins to endeavor to bring about agreement between the maritime unions and the oil companies operating tanker vessels.

The strike of the seamen has been in effect for several weeks, and negotiations between the parties have reached a stalemate. The situation carries with it the threat of further labor troubles, and the government was appealed to by the unions to endeavor to bring about an agreement.

The board is composed of prominent San Francisco citizens, each of whom has shown great ability in the handling of labor disputes. O. K. Cushing was a member of the President's board which arbitrated the longshoremen's strike of last summer. Selah Chamberlain is known well and favorably for his participation in civic activities, and Paul Sinsheimer has had much experience in the arbitration of labor controversies. He was a member of the Seamen's Arbitration Board which handed down the award that brought to a close the strike of maritime workers.

Although the maritime unions welcomed the appointment of the board as a medium for quick and certain settlement of the tanker strike, officials of the oil companies refused to comment on the board or on the merit of its members.

Patronize stores that sell union-made goods.

Hamstringing of N.R.A. Denounced by Hillman

Sidney Hillman, president of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, told the annual convention of the Pennsylvania State Federation of Labor at Harrisburg that working men and women should mobilize throughout the nation to support President Roosevelt in his determination effectively to continue the National Industrial Recovery Act and also to impress the Congress of the United States with the importance of passing the Wagner-Connery labor disputes bill in order to revitalize the principles of Section 7-a which have been hamstrung by anti-union organizations of employers.

Hillman, who is also a member of the National Industrial Recovery Board at Washington, was emphatically vitriolic in his criticism of the business and political Tories who have joined forces to enslave labor by scuttling the Recovery Act and to prevent the enactment of the Wagner-Connery bill.

CITY MUST PAY FOR DAMAGE

For the wreckage of I. W. W. headquarters, 753 Harrison street, by a mob during the waterfront strike last July the city was assessed this week damages in the amount of \$175. A jury in Municipal Judge Meikle's court gave the verdict against the city in favor of John McKelvey, member of the organization, who sued for \$700 for the wrecking of the headquarters. Other damage cases growing out of the strike are pending against the city.

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To Stem Flood of Indigents

Following the revelations made by Timothy A. Reardon and other officials that hundreds of indigents were entering California daily, to become charges on the several communities and the state, the Legislature has taken cognizance of the matter, and it is likely that a bill on the subject which has been introduced will be enacted.

The remedy proposed is to stop at the state line all persons who are likely to become charges on the public purse and whose presence would tend to demoralize the labor market and lower the workers' standards of living.

At first glance this would appear to be the logical thing to do; but in all probability it will be found that the federal government will have something to say. It may be that a state receiving millions of dollars from the federal treasury for relief of its needy will be expected to relinquish some of its rights pertaining to the influx of indigents, who after all may be citizens of the United States. The administration of the proposed law would leave plenty of opportunity for injustice. That some measure for the protection of the state and its citizens from this flood of indigents must be enacted none will deny. But legislation suggested by hysteria should be avoided.

It is interesting to note that the San Francisco daily newspapers are a unit for the proposed law. One of the arguments put forth by the "Examiner" is that the incoming indigents "threaten the standards of living of California workers."

The invasion is largely due to the fact that for years the newspapers of the country have carried profitable advertising paid for by California "booster" organizations acclaiming the climatic and other advantages to be enjoyed here, and creating the impression that no one need worry about making a living in a land of such great plenty, of glorious sunshine and pleasant surroundings. Naturally, thousands of those who had lost out in the battle with adversity conceived the idea that their troubles would end if only they could reach such a paradise. Not many years ago the advertising mentioned was circulated with the very idea of flooding the labor market and depressing wages and working conditions. The booster organizations see their chickens coming home to roost.

But now not only the workers suffer, but the taxpayers' purses are threatened. Says the "Examiner," "they threaten the solvency of the state finances." So that while the threat to the workers in pre-depression times did not interest the newspapers, they are now up in arms to protect their own interests.

It may be interesting also to recall that it is

but a few short years ago that the combined daily newspapers of San Francisco imported into the city hundreds of indigents and worse from the slums of Eastern and Southern centers and housed them in a luxuriant hotel ready to be used, not only to "lower the standards of living of California workers," but to replace them in their jobs, and this at a time when negotiations were proceeding which should have resulted in arbitration proceedings. Hundreds of printing craftsmen were coerced by this means into accepting "lower standards of living."

The interest of the daily newspapers in this problem is natural, and it may be helpful. But after all they and the chambers of commerce, the "booster" organizations and such, can not escape a large share of the responsibility for creating the crisis.

Democracy's Serious Plight

At the celebration at Waterville, Me., last week of the centenary of the death of Elijah Lovejoy, pre-civil war editor who was shot to death in defense of the right to a free press, much piffle of a propaganda nature was indulged in by the orators.

For instance, Colonel Robert McCormick, publisher of the Chicago "Tribune," declared that "only the newspapers stand between democracy and dictatorship."

The Colonel was warmly seconded by Howard Davis, former president of the American Newspaper Publishers' Association, who warned his hearers that "the government censorship already muzzles radio," and emphasized the necessity of "waging a constant war against suppression."

It appears that the danger to a free press hinges on the daily newspaper code, that innocuous document which Colonel McCormick and his associates succeeded in making an instrument of oppression rather than an aid to better conditions for workers as well as of more stable business conditions for employers.

The news dispatch says that McCormick and Davis both viewed the newspaper code as "an entering wedge to censorship," and McCormick said that "only one effort at argument was made and one authority was cited by the government against preserving press freedom."

The fact is that the representatives of the government, as well as citizens generally, are more interested in preservation of the freedom of the press than are McCormick and Davis. The intimation that the government was "against" the preservation of the freedom of the press is the rankest nonsense. Were they to take such a position the whole country would be aroused against them.

The eminent publishers are engaged in a campaign to destroy the N.R.A. and its codes of fair competition, with particular reference to the newspaper code, which attempts to prohibit the employment of children. This alone constitutes the "menace" to the freedom of the press of which the publishers complain.

If the newspapers of the "Tribune" and Hearst type constitute the only defense of democracy against a dictatorship, there will go up a heartfelt prayer of "God help democracy!"

The federal government recently received another dividend on the great work performed by the late Senator Thomas J. Walsh of Montana in exposing the oil scandal. It was a check for \$5,500,000 from E. L. Doheny's Pan-American Oil Company, against which the government holds a judgment for \$9,000,000.

Whether you agree with President Roosevelt on the soldiers' bonus question or not, you should read his courageous and straightforward message on the subject.

Why the Money Is Idle

The Guaranty Trust Company of New York has made a bitter attack on the banking bill now pending in Congress, and believed by the newspaper world of Washington to be practically certain to pass. The Guaranty bases its objections partly on the fact that the bill provides for continued insurance of bank deposits; and waxes eloquent over the vast sums of idle money now lying in the banks.

"These funds are unused," says the Guaranty Trust, "because of the disturbance caused by experimental monetary and fiscal policies, restrictive and unsettling moves directed against business, and government competition with private enterprise."

The last clause shows that, like other big banks, the Guaranty is holding a brief for utility holding companies; and it would be somewhat embarrassed if asked to show where the federal government made a move "directed against business" either in this or other administrations. But there is an easier and more complete reply to the Guaranty Trust complaints than this.

Three years ago there was no insurance of bank deposits. There were no "experimental policies," on banking or anything else. Big business really ran the government councils; and as for competing with private enterprise, President Hoover would have called out the soldiers to stop it.

And yet, with none of the factors present which bankers blame now, the country was sinking deeper each day into the mire of depression and "just around the corner" was the day when all the banks in the nation were closed. The silliness of the Guaranty's wail needs no other proof.

Money is lying idle in banks because the wages paid to workers are too small to enable them to buy the goods whose production would be financed by that money. That is the simple, obvious truth, which labor has understood for years; but which financiers, apparently, never can learn.

"The Poor Little Rich Girl"

What shall it profit a man to pile up a hundred million dollar fortune out of ten-cent sales, if those who inherit that fortune get eight-minute divorces in Reno, marry again in three hours, and plan to leave their country for the sake of a peaceful life?

That is a thumb-nail account of the life of Barbara Hutton, who got \$40,000,000 of the Woolworth fortune, merely by being born. She has never earned a penny in her life—never had the chance; for her enormous wealth fenced her in from that healthful contact with the world almost as effectively as unemployed poverty could have done. She married a Georgian "prince" named Mdivani, and immediately after her divorce married a Central European count named Haugwitz-Reventlow; and they are going to live in France, where people will let them alone.

Andrew W. Mellon, while secretary of the treasury, did all in his power to abolish the inheritance tax. But if the federal government had collected about 95 per cent of the Woolworth inheritance the money would have plugged a large gap in relief expenditures and the heirs would have been better off without it.

Although reminded that the failure to pass the Patterson thirty-hour week bill would be a violation of both the major party platform pledges, the California Assembly, by a vote of 40 for and 38 against, defeated the measure. Forty-one votes were necessary for passage. Under the rules of the Assembly further consideration of the bill is blocked. All similar measures have been turned down. Under the terms of the Patterson bill the thirty-hour week was to be effective if and when the federal Congress passed similar legislation.

From Labor Viewpoint

Senator Hiram Johnson of California predicts that the Senate will sustain President Roosevelt's veto of the soldiers' bonus bill. Speaking of the chief executive's veto message, he said it was "strong, forceful and courageous." Only three of the twenty California members of the lower house voted to sustain the veto.

Perhaps a layman may be pardoned for asking: "If the city has the right to prohibit the operation of one-man cars on Market street, why has it not the same right on any other street? If insisting on employment of two men on Folsom street cars violates the 'due process of law' provision, why does it not have the same effect on Market, Mission and Valencia streets?"

Failure to re-enact the National Industrial Recovery Act would take jobs from two million workers, according to Donald R. Richberg, director of the N.R.A., who said: "There isn't any question that we also would be facing some very grave industrial troubles." And General Hugh S. Johnson warns that "if N.R.A. goes down a large part of the 'new deal' goes down with it."

A budget for the State of California of nearly four hundred million dollars causes the chairman of the Assembly ways and means committee to remark that unless some check is placed on growing state costs "we are going to have a serious situation facing us." And so a plan is favored to squeeze more out of the consuming public through the increase of the sales tax.

After reading the account of how more than three hundred thousand dollars was collected for the workers from chiseling employers in the garment industry through the efforts of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, it is easy to understand why that union desires continuation of the N.R.A. Also it is significant that the story truthfully says that "only union power can enforce the agreement."

The latest "5 to 4" decision of the United States Supreme Court—in the railway pension case—has revived the demand for a constitutional amendment requiring more than a majority vote of the court to declare an act of Congress unconstitutional. By the members of the bar this is regarded as heresy. But the general public is fast becoming convinced that too much authority is vested in the court when legislation adopted by the people's representatives may be nullified by a mere majority of one vote.

Once more the "Protocols of the Elders of Zion," which have been used as an excuse for persecution of the Jews, have been declared to be forgeries—this time by a Swiss court after an extended hearing. Appearing first in 1905, the pamphlet was given world-wide circulation. It purported to show a world conspiracy of the Jewish elders to gain control of government in the interest of the Semitic race. The "protocols" have been known to be forgeries for many years by literary people, but they have spasmodically appeared to arouse race hatred in new quarters. It is to be hoped that the official condemnation of the Swiss court will bring an end to this despicable attempt to continue persecution of a long-suffering race.

The President might have known that this would happen. Just as soon as the country begins to look a little better, the Republicans want it back.—"New Yorker."

BIG IDEAS IN SMALL PARAGRAPHS

(By John Baer, Congressman-Cartoonist)

Organize workers into your union and patronize merchants that display union labels.

They say "money talks," but union labels talk louder when it comes to union-earned money.

You are the "eyes" of your family purse. Learn to look for the union label, shop card and button.

The union label is the harbinger of better times. Spring that on your merchant!

If you conscientiously believe in trade union principles, you can not consciously buy non-union trade products.

Live each day so that you can look any man in the eye and say: "I buy under the union label, shop card and button!"

The finest words of a salesman can't tell you as much as a union label can.

Buying and bargaining, collectively done, will win greater battles than bullets have won.

After all, the A. F. of L. would not have a trade mark except for the union label.

Make it your business to buy union-made products and your merchants will make it their business to sell them.

WAS IT A MISTAKE?

Young M. D.—I'm afraid I made a mistake in filling a death certificate today. Old M. D.—How was that? Young M. D.—I absent-mindedly signed my name in the space left for cause of death.

Death of Pilsudski

Field Marshal Josef Pilsudski, dictator of Poland, is dead of cancer of the liver at the age of 68, and the whole world wonders whether Poland can make the transition to the mastery of another dictator, or possibly to constitutional government, without disturbances that may well go beyond the national boundaries.

For if dictatorship had all the merits which our near-fascists claim—instead of having almost none of them—it would still be subject to violent upheavals when the dictator dies. Who could guarantee peace in Germany if Hitler was suddenly attacked by lead poisoning? or in Italy if Mussolini's proclamations should come to an abrupt end? or even in Russia, if Stalin disappeared?

No one knows, of course, but the prospects are not pleasant. Constitutional governments have changed at irregular intervals in Britain for nearly 250 years, without a hint of violence; but when dictators collapse there is almost always trouble.

Pilsudski seems to have been a fairly mild dictator, as such creatures go, and Poland has a history that would incline any people to drastic experiments. More than a century ago Poland, as a nation, was murdered by a conspiracy of kings, with Frederic the (alleged) Great of Prussia at their head; and not only murdered, but dismembered. The largest fraction of the Polish people were subjected to the half-Asiatic tyranny of Russia; another fraction to the vacillating misgovernment of Austria, and still another to the drill-sergeant mastery of Prussia.

Men still living remember when little boys were publicly whipped in Posen for the crime of saying their prayers in Polish instead of in German.

It would be wild optimism to expect a nation so variously bedevilled by foreign tyrants and put together again as the result of the world's greatest war to launch at once a wise, moderate, steady constitutional government. There were bound to be disturbances. But the eternal failure of dictatorship is that it suppresses disturbances without removing the evils which cause them.—I. L. N. S.

Comment and Criticism

I. L. N. S.

Put one thing in your hat: Labor, now as ever, gets what it is strong enough to command.

That has been eternal history—it probably will run into the future as far as it does into the past. Nobody passes the silver platter to labor—not unless everything has been taken off first and then not unless the platter is chained to its owner.

It's axiomatic. It's clear as day. It's one of the things to which there is no answer. If there's an unorganized man or woman, the thing to do is to get that man or woman. If majorities are to rule, we had better get majorities. And in the end, always, majorities do rule.

* * *

Some will point to the Mussolinis. Yes, they have been in power in some places for what, in the long march of time, is but a flicker. Their doom was sealed before they were born. They will pass. Again majorities will rule. But before majorities can rule they have to be organized, in one way or another—standing unitedly for one thing.

Of course, there are no majorities unless there is a majority unity of purpose and viewpoint. That's why labor gets, now and yesterday and tomorrow, what it is strong enough to command. In its sphere of influence it has to be a majority.

If it were handed a filled silver platter it would lose it all sooner or later unless it possessed the strength of majority.

* * *

The millenium isn't going to be made up of gifts, nor of laws. It will be made up largely of recognized rights.

But rights are seldom recognized unless and until a majority compels an unwilling minority to quit hogging the road. Human freedom is based upon conquest by majorities. Kings and tyrants have fallen before the onward march of education, organization and determination.

You don't believe it? Read history, observe events, learn truth. You will believe—and organize.

* * *

Only poor fools think they can ride to salvation in an easy chair propelled by efforts other than their own. Nobody has discovered perpetual motion, or freedom won without effort. The history of the gaining of human freedom is written in tragedy, conflict and sacrifice.

Events today are moving with lightning speed. Perhaps there is a fast congealing of a long-fermenting majority opinion. But unless the majority can stick together the victory will all go the other way.

For labor the road is clear—self-reliance, self-organization, with intelligence and with a knowledge that human progress all the way rests upon the understanding and determination of the people that there must be progress.

If labor today takes it easy, takes things for granted, down it goes. Nobody with sense or with a longing for better things wants that.

Automobile Caravan Operator Is Held for Violation of N.R.A.

On testimony of two Waukegan, Ill., youths, Walter V. Lord, organizer of automobile caravans, has been held to the Federal Grand Jury by Ernest E. Williams, United States Commissioner, on charges of violating the N.R.A.

Lord's bail was set at \$100. He is accused of underpaying drivers of cars from Eastern factories to San Francisco, where they were delivered to dealers. James F. Pinkney, N.R.A. attorney here, asserts the drivers are dumped, practically penniless, on San Francisco relief rolls.

Work-Relief Program Announced by Hopkins

Moves to bring a speedy start of the re-employment drive under the work-relief program were begun on May 16, with Administrator Hopkins opening the way to begin the job drive and President Roosevelt promising immediate distribution of the money.

As the chief executive summoned his advisory committee on allotments to the White House to start dividing the \$400,000,000 grade crossing elimination and highway construction money and making allocations for non-federal projects, Hopkins announced:

(1) That relief rolls declined approximately 300,000 persons between March and April, aiding the government in its drive to end direct relief by employment of 7,000,000 needy.

(2) That he was completing state organizations of his works progress division to accept grant project applications.

(3) That works progress division would not compete with private industry.

(4) That he is considering a plan to deal directly with five or six cities where the unemployment problem is larger than the need for the rest of the state.

"We are setting up an organization to deal with projects in a simple and straightforward way," Hopkins said.

"The next problem," he said, "is to determine what wages will be paid to needy taken off relief rolls and placed on government payrolls. We expect to have that done in a short time. Right now we have decided on no policy and have not submitted any proposal to President Roosevelt for his approval. There have been some cockeyed stories that the government will pay 30 per cent less than prevailing wages, but don't let them fool you."

Hopkins announced that a survey of 145 cities had revealed a decline in relief rolls from 2,202,641 families and individuals in March to 2,172,235 in April. "From those figures it can be said that relief rolls all over the country declined 300,000 persons," he said.

The state works progress division organization will accept projects to be financed on a 100 per cent grant basis. It will carry all projects similar to the type financed under C.W.A.

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Three Hundred Thousand Dollars Collected for Workers by Union

Penetrating a screen of crooked bookkeeping, false price lines, fake discounts and a whole collection of tricks and artifices used by employers to dip their fingers into the pay envelopes of the workers, the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union of New York succeeded in collecting \$17,400 in April, bringing the total collections to \$308,997.43. Most of this money, representing wage and back pay claims, and underpayments on the minimum scales, goes back into the pocket-books of the workers.

According to "Justice," official organ of the union, Julius Hochman, general manager of the Dress Joint Board, has more than once used the evidence uncovered by the union machinery, as represented by the record of collections, to show that only union power can enforce the agreement.

The union machinery for checking the chiselers, assembled shortly after the great general strike, got into its stride early last year and has rolled up a consistent record. Thousands of complaints must be investigated. And each investigation involves an immense amount of detail work.

Apart from the large amount of money collected, Hochman considers the unremitting pressure kept up by the union for the maintenance of conditions an influence of prime importance in teaching the industry that the agreement means exactly what it says.

Toledo Strike Ended

Striking workers of the Chevrolet Motor Company's Toledo plant voted 732 to 385 to accept terms of the management and return to work.

Voting followed a stormy meeting at which Francis J. Dillon, Detroit representative of the American Federation of Labor, was denied permission to speak. He favored acceptance of the proposed terms. Dillon left the hall with T. N. Taylor, Detroit American Federation of Labor representative, and later temporarily suspended the local union from the A. F. of L.

Members of the minority who voted against the strike settlement re-established picket lines at the factory.

The decision of Toledo automobile workers to return to their jobs will go far toward relieving the threat of a general automobile strike, A. of L. President Green said.

The A. F. of L., he said, stands "squarely behind Francis J. Dillon, who urged the striking Chevrolet workers to accept the company's compromise terms."

Union employees at the Fisher Body plant in Cleveland also voted to return to their jobs. The vote was a virtual confirmation of the strike settlement reached in Toledo.

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Little N.R.A. for State

The present California State Recovery Act expires August 4, 1935. A new State Recovery Act, known as Assembly Bill No. 1, was passed by the Assembly on May 7, 1935, by a vote of 63 to 14. The Senate Judiciary Committee on May 15, 1935, voted to table the measure by a majority of 8 to 6. By this slender majority of two votes a Senate committee seeks to prevent consideration of a measure designed to continue California's full participation in President Roosevelt's Recovery program.

The proposed act does not contemplate the spending of a single penny by the state. It calls for no appropriation whatsoever. Bear this in mind, for it is being rumored by those who hope for a return to the old depression-producing methods that the administration of the act will cost the taxpayers \$20,000,000 per annum.

It is further charged that the proposed act will throttle the industries of this state by exposing them to unregulated competition from without the state. Such a claim is illogical. Competition from without the state is and will remain subject to the full and adequate regulation of the national codes. The state act will throttle the chiselers, but it will permit California business men of integrity to compete along honorable lines.

A section of the press has charged that the act was being sponsored by federal employees seeking to preserve their jobs. There is nothing in the act which provides for the remuneration of federal employees and, as previously noted, the act provides for no appropriation.

The opponents of the bill charge that state codes will be imposed upon California industries against their will. This charge is preposterous. The bill specifically provides that a state code for any particular industry can be adopted only after application by the industry itself. The bill does not seek to impose codes on the unwilling, but provides that an industry desiring a code should not be denied it.

Agricultural interests have nothing to fear from the bill, as it specifically excludes them. The bill is designed to promote industrial recovery.

Failure of passage of the bill deprives California intrastate industry and commerce of protection. That means:

(1) To Labor—Abolition of the security of minimum wages and maximum hours, return of the sweatshop, return of child labor, discharge of practically all those employed as a result of the N.R.A. program, unemployment, thousands more on the relief rolls and non-recognition of the right to collective bargaining.

(2) To Industry—A wild orgy of destructive price-cutting, disintegration of industrial organizations, elimination of the small business man, inevitable labor unrest, unethical trade practices, confusion, lack of security and chaos.

(3) To the State—A public admission of its refusal to co-operate with the President of the United States at a time of national emergency.

Californians, think back to March 4, 1933, and make your choice.

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Tom Mooney Resents Offer of Commutation

"I have always been willing to accept an unconditional pardon as an innocent man. I am not willing to accept a commutation that would stigmatize me as a criminal—a convicted murderer and an ex-convict," was the declaration of Thomas Mooney, issued from San Quentin last week.

Mooney, convicted with Warren K. Billings for the Preparedness Day bombing in 1916, in which several persons were killed and many injured, made this announcement as an answer to the action of the Assembly of the California Legislature, which requested Governor Merriam to commute Mooney's life sentence. The statement continues:

"I demand that the governor, if he is not willing to pardon me, permit my case to take its ordinary course through the courts, as indicated in the decision of the United States Supreme Court.

"To attempt to block my vindication by commuting my sentence would not only be cowardly, but it would amount to contempt of the Supreme Court of the United States.

"I realize that the great majority of the members of the Assembly who voted for the commutation of my sentence acted in the best of faith and I am deeply grateful to them.

"Nevertheless, such commutation would be granted me only to prevent my vindication. For nineteen years I have refused to ask for liberty without vindication, and I protest against any action the purpose of which would be to force me to accept liberty without vindicating my innocence."

Governor Frank F. Merriam declined to comment on Mooney's statement.

On Monday Mooney's petition for a writ of habeas corpus was filed in the California Supreme Court.

April Payrolls and Employment Show Substantial Increases

The May number of the "California Labor Market Bulletin," issued by Edward L. Nolan, state labor commissioner, shows increases in employment and payrolls in California manufacturing establishments. The figures released through this "Bulletin" are for 1093 representative industrial plants in the state. In April, 1934, the number of employees on the payrolls of these representative factories was 146,783, as compared with 155,561 employees in April, 1935, an increase of 8778, or 6 per cent. The total amount of payrolls for these establishments was \$3,276,548 for the week ending the 15th of April, 1934, and was \$3,738,852 for the week ending the 15th of April, 1935. This represents an increase of 14.1 per cent between the weekly pay periods compared. During the same period the average weekly per capita earnings of wage-earners in the representative establishments covered were \$22.32 in April, 1934, and were \$24.03 in April, 1935, an increase of \$1.71, or 7.7 per cent.

Among the industries showing the highest percentage of gain between April, 1934, and April, 1935, were the following: Foods, beverages and tobacco, including the canning and packing of fruits and vegetables, stone clay and glass products, textiles, printing and paper goods.

Between March, 1935, and April, 1935, the statistics just released show an increase of 10.3 per cent in employment and an increase of 6.2 per cent in payrolls.

We are one of those who believe that Huey would be all right in the long run, if he didn't hurry back.—Boston "Herald."

Rally to Union Label

Unionism means unity. It means solidarity. It means standing together, not merely when the sun shines, but when battle rages.

Months ago the Tobacco Workers' International Union asked the labor press of America to stand with the union in a fight for the union label on tobacco products and for a cigarette tax equalization, so that the union-made 10-cent cigarette can live.

The Axton-Fisher Tobacco Company and the Brown & Williamson Tobacco Corporation, both of Louisville, make union-made 10-cent cigarettes.

These union-made cigarettes are good cigarettes. All the money goes into the cigarette; none for fancy wrappings or ballyhoo. Best of all, they are union-made. But, the 10-cent cigarette cannot continue to live unless there is an equalization of the tax.

Today every package of twenty cigarettes pays a tax of 6 cents. That leaves only 4 cents with which to pay for making the union-made dime cigarette. The poor man's smoke has to bear a killing burden of taxation.

The union and the companies are seeking an equalization in taxes that will put upon all cigarettes a tax proportionate to their selling price. They ask: Why should a dime cigarette pay as much tax as a 15-cent cigarette?

The government of the United States agrees with the union and the union companies in the conclusion that there ought to be an equalization, for if the 10-cent cigarette has to pass out of existence the smokers of 10-cent cigarettes will turn to roll-your-own, which pays a low tax, based on the pound, and the treasury will lose money.

Here comes a union, asking all unions and all labor papers to join in a fight for the union and for the product which its members make. If the 10-cent cigarette dies, then hundreds upon hundreds of union jobs will disappear, all the way from factory to counter.

In Congress House Resolution 5450 is intended to correct the taxation situation and allow the poor man's smoke to live.

But powerful political figures in Congress have not yet seen fit to allow this bill to even get a hearing, much less get to the floor.

Every union man can do one thing and those who smoke can do two things—first, let your senators and your congressman know that you want action on H. R. 5450; second, buy only union-made cigarettes, no matter what your price range. Stick to the union product and tell the dealer why. Save the 10-cent cigarette!

Grand Theft Charged To Official of Union

Charged with grand theft, Mrs. Anna J. Munro, secretary of the International Laundry Workers' Union, and formerly secretary of the local union of that organization, was arrested early this week and released under \$1000 cash bail.

The warrant was sworn to by Lawrence Palacios, Jr., president of Laundry Workers' Union No. 26, and specifically charges the theft of \$673.72 of the union's funds. Back of this is the declaration of the officials of the union that audit of their books by an accountant showed that approximately \$60,000 of the union's funds had disappeared during the fifteen years Mrs. Munro had served as secretary.

Three specific charges, which included a total shortage of more than \$1500. in bank balances, were recently presented to the grand jury, and Mrs. Munro was given a chance to explain them, the attorney for the union said.

When Mrs. Munro was unable to satisfactorily explain her shortages, John R. Tyrell, assistant district attorney in charge of grand jury affairs, recommended her arrest. The warrant was signed by Municipal Judge Alden Ames.

Mrs. Munro, the former Anna J. Brown, is the wife of Bruce Munro, Alameda councilman.

Declaring her innocence, Mrs. Munro told reporters that an audit conducted at the time she vacated the office of secretary of the local union showed that her books were in order and that no funds were missing. She intimated that "politics" was behind the charges.

Sensational evidence is expected to be brought out at the hearing of the case, involving alleged destruction of vouchers and books.

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Run o' the Hook

(This department is conducted by the president of San Francisco Typographical Union No. 21)

The loyalty of 150 members of Typographical Union No. 21 was amply demonstrated last Sunday, when they withstood the lure of a typical California spring day and attended the monthly meeting of the union, a resume of the proceedings of which follows: The session was called to order at 1:04 p. m. with all officers present. . . . The membership statement showed an enrollment of 1455 on May 18, as against 1454 at the close of the fiscal month of April. . . . The applications for journeyman membership of W. H. Coogan, L. F. Morris, Jr., Gaetano Oliva, H. H. Smith and Max Trebbin were given their initial presentation and referred to the membership committee for investigation. . . . The apprentice committee reported ratings it had accredited B. G. Chapman, L. O. Lumsden and R. H. Blackford, and the status of H. E. Crosby and L. L. Morrison relating to their progress in pursuing the I. T. U. course of lessons in printing. . . . P. K. Bush, J. A. Flinn, Salvatore Gamba and Bertram A. Rae were admitted as journeyman members. Mr. Rae is the fourth member of his family now affiliating with the union, the others being his father and mother, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph A. Rae, and a brother, Joseph F. Rae. . . . Applications of the Tappendorff Printing Service, the Lexicon Press and the J. L. Castillo Company for permission to use the union label of the Allied Printing Trades Council were approved, and the union's delegates instructed to report accordingly to the council. . . . A ruling of the executive committee on the permissibility of trading lay-off days was sustained by the union. It was the opinion of the committee that such a practice would defeat the purpose of the five-day law. . . . On recommendation of the executive committee the union voted to subscribe to the service of the label bureau of the I. T. U., which furnishes a list of union and non-union publications corrected quarterly and in loose-leaf binder form. Ten of the largest chapels in the union's jurisdiction will be afforded this service at the expense of the union. Individuals have the privilege of subscribing for this service, the cost of which is 50 cents a year. . . . S. Azzopardi, P. A. Coontz and A. J. Giachetto, I. T. U. Bureau of Education graduates, were awarded their diplomas. . . . A report on measures pending in the Legislature relating directly to state printing, as well as bills affecting the printing industry outside the state office, was made by the president, who said a final review of action on the various proposals could not be presented until the June meeting. . . . O. W. Anderson, George Baccus, E. A. Eickworth, A. Hyman, A. Linden, T. J. Mitchell, W. A. Schuster, L. H. Seymour and W. E. Shepherd were named as the board to canvass the vote at last Wednesday's election. . . . Three applications for the old-age pension and one for admission to the Union Printers' Home were approved. . . . The resignation of Charles A. Derry as a member of the board of trustees and delegate to the Labor Council was accepted, and a rising vote of thanks tendered Mr. Derry for the service he had given the union during the several terms he had occupied those offices. . . . Among the more important communications considered by the union was one from Philadelphia Typographical Union No. 2 reciting that the Curtis Publishing Company, publishers of the "Saturday Evening

Post," "Ladies' Home Journal" and the "Country Gentleman," had gone 100 per cent company-union-minded, and asking that this fact be given the widest publicity. The communication was referred to the union's Labor Council delegates with a view to having the Curtis company placed on the council's "We Don't Patronize List." To make the campaign against the Curtis Company effective the aid of every trade unionist, and especially printing trades unionists and their friends, should be enlisted. Remember, the principal publications of the Curtis Company are the "Saturday Evening Post," "Ladies' Home Journal" and "Country Gentleman." Put them on your taboo list until the Curtis concern shows an inclination to treat fairly with bona fide trade unions. . . . In observance of I. T. U. Memorial Sunday, those in attendance at the meeting rose and stood in reverential silence as the secretary enunciated the names of the thirty-five members who had passed to their final reward during the preceding twelve months, a gesture made out of respect to their memory. . . . The meeting adjourned at 5:15 p. m., in ample time to give the faithful an opportunity to partake of a well-earned dinner at the regular dinner hour.

A pleasurable incident of Sunday's meeting was the recess taken to allow the tellers to prepare the ballot for the election of the canvassing board. It afforded an opportunity for some of the members to fraternize with others whom they had not met for months—some of them for years. May the day come when the business of the union will permit an intermission of half an hour or so, during which a short literary program could be presented or a reunion of "old-timers" held. While the business of the union always has been serious, it has been more than that for the last five years. It has been fraught with much uncertainty and great anxiety. With the return of a semblance of normal business and economic conditions, a way may be found to create a few smiles and erase many frowns.

J. H. Harriman, member of the "Chronicle" chapel, succumbed to an ailment from which he had suffered many months when he passed away at the French Hospital last Saturday night. Mr. Harriman was a native Californian, having been born in Placer County about fifty-four years ago. "Doc" Harriman was a master operator of saw and mitering machines, so essential in the proper equipment and operation of composing rooms. He was more than that. He was a genius. He was the inventor of a number of attachments for a saw that, to use the language of one of his most intimate chapelmates, "could make the machine do everything but speak Sanskrit." He was modest and generous, too. Effusive praise of his achievements would provoke nothing more than a faint smile by way of acknowledgement. As to his generosity—well, let those who knew him best tell you of the delight he found in aiding the less fortunate at all times, and without inquiring into the merit of the appeal. He was not only generous with his means; he gave liberally and always happily of his knowledge of the art to which he was devoted. If this needs substantiation, ask many of the journeymen with whom he worked and any number of the youngsters who have graduated and are graduating from the "Chronicle" composing room as to its verity. Plain, perhaps homely words, yes—but none the less true as applied to the life and character of "Doc" Harriman. If he knew this tribute were being paid him he would protest. But if he were compelled to bow to a tribute he would not consent to expressions couched in more eloquent phrases. He was that kind. Nothing "make-believe" about him—just "Doc" Harriman. The death of Mr. Harriman has created a void in the "Chronicle" composing room that will long remain a void because of the great esteem in which he was held. The four sisters who survive him have the sympathy of a vast circle

of friends. Funeral services for Mr. Harriman were held in a local mortuary last Monday. J. Hegarty, D. C. McLean and R. W. Waterson of the "Chronicle" and Charles More of the Walter N. Brunt Press, all fellows of Mr. Harriman's craft, were four of the six who served as Mr. Harriman's pallbearers, the other two being a nephew of the deceased, Mr. McCormick, and a devoted friend, Phil Armand. Cremation of the body was at Woodlawn Memorial Park.

The Western division of Intertype Corporation has been moved from its former location at 152 Fremont street to new, more commodious and modernly appointed quarters at 500 Sansome street, where, according to a strikingly printed folder announcing the change of address, "everyone interested in modern line composing machines is invited to call at any time and inspect the latest Intertype developments."

Announcement of the death of Mrs. Harriet L. White was received with the deepest of sorrow by her legion of friends in San Francisco and vicinity. Mrs. White passed away in a Fresno hospital on Wednesday, May 15, and her body was laid to rest May 18. She was the widow of the late Harry L. White, former president and former secretary-treasurer of San Francisco Typographical Union, whose tragic death on a highway near Madera November 12, 1934, when he was struck by a speeding automobile, is believed to have hastened her demise. A daughter, Mrs. Gail L. Schmidt of Fresno, and a son, Hal White of San Francisco, survive Mrs. White. Robert A., another son of Mr. and Mrs. H. L. White, died November 6, 1927. To the daughter and son who have suffered the loss of a devoted and loving mother the condolences of a host of friends are extended.

Frank Adams, "vet" member of Typographical Union No. 21, now residing at the Union Printers' Home in Colorado Springs, is enjoying a ten-day furlough in San Francisco, his home town, where he is contacting as many of his old-time friends as time will permit. A good look at Frank will obviate the necessity of asking him how he feels.

And we had the pleasure of a call from another of the old guard this week—Harry Bennett, who thinks so well of Petaluma and its environs, where he has been living the last ten years, it would seem San Francisco's lure has been lost to him. About his health? The answer is in the firm handshake that still reposes in his trusty right.

M. A. Danson of the Pacific Daily Racing Form Chapel is confined to Sutter Hospital, where he underwent an operation for appendicitis last Monday night. The pleasing report is that he is recovering from the ordeal as rapidly as may be expected.

The following is the result of the election of officers of San Francisco Typographical Union held last Wednesday:

For secretary-treasurer—M. B. MacLeod, 463; William N. Mappin, 396; Agnes Mercer, 30.

For executive committee (three to be elected)—Aubrey Bell, 607; H. J. Benz, 579; M. S. Dunning, 255; Ray A. Harvie, 591; W. Lyle Slocum, 374.

For delegates to San Francisco Labor Council (ten to be elected)—Earle C. Browne, 669; Charles Crawford, 677; Robert J. Donovan, 650; J. J. Hebner, 629; Henry Heidelberg, 670; George S. Hollis, 741; William Kay, Jr., 347; F. H. Kothe, 611; A. G. Neilson, 719; G. A. Sheridan, 665; Robert W. Waterson, 519; Dominic Zari, 191. Candidates for other offices in the union were unopposed.

The election on the proposition to postpone the 1935 convention of the International Typographical Union, submitted by the executive council, resulted as follows: For, 604; against, 264.

Don't be too hard on the radicals. No method of getting money sounds silly when you are dead broke.—Jackson (Miss.) "Daily News."

JAS. H. REILLY & CO. FUNERAL DIRECTORS

Phone Mission 0141 29th and Dolores Streets
Official Undertaker of S. F. Typographical Union 21

Mailer Notes

By LEROY C. SMITH

The regular May meeting of No. 18 was well attended, the chief item of interest being renewal of the agreement with H. P. Melnikow of the Labor Bureau, Inc., as counsel for the union. After President Christie gave a detailed report showing the valuable assistance Melnikow and his staff had generously given the union, a motion was carried, by a rising vote of forty-three in favor to one against, to renew No. 18's contract for a period of another five years. No. 18 was the first printing trades union to employ the services of the Labor Bureau, Inc.

Application for admission to the Union Printers' Home from Frank Barry was approved. A proposition calling for the holding of meetings on the second Sunday of the month when the regular meeting day—the third Sunday—falls on a legal holiday, was carried. A proposition advocating paying the president a salary of \$30 a month for services and expenses fell three votes short of the necessary two-thirds vote to carry. The management of the "Shopping News" agreed to the employment of an extra journeyman on fourteen or more pages, which means at least two days more a week for a sub. Quarterly and monthly financial statements of the secretary-treasurer showed the union to be in a healthy condition financially. President-elect Dominic Del Carlo and newly-elected officers were installed by former Vice-President Arthur Berliner. Retiring President Christie, who for seven consecutive years served the union well and faithfully, in thanking the members for their support, stated he would continue to be an active worker in the ranks for the good and welfare of the union. At the conclusion of his remarks he received much applause, and was given a rising vote of thanks.

The officers of the Denver Mailers' Union, in their recent controversy with the management of the Denver "Post," in an effort to unionize the mailing room of that daily paper, have displayed a militant and a true union spirit. Given the proper financial assistance, there is not the least doubt but what those officers and members of Denver Mailers' Union would be successful in making the mailing room of the "Post" a 100 per cent union shop. Had the \$100,000 M. T. D. U. defense fund been used in accordance with the law governing it, as well as the laws of the M. T. D. U. regarding finances, other unions as well as the Denver Mailers' Union at this time

would no doubt be in a financial condition to unionize the "Post" and other non-union mailing rooms. A fact that should not be overlooked is that the request of non-union mailers on the Denver "Post" to become members of Mailers' Union No. 8 was not inspired by M. T. D. U. officers, but was a voluntary request of the non-union mailers themselves. Further proof the M. T. D. U. is of no benefit to working mailers. Present officers of the M. T. D. U. were loyal supporters of the officials who had the "handling" of the \$100,000 defense fund. It would be difficult to imagine they had no knowledge of the manner in which that fund was spent and no accounting made of it. The Denver situation is but another good reason for the dissolution of the M. T. D. U.

Getting into jail, being "liberated on bail, or on your own recognizance," would probably be an easier matter than by depositing a paid-up traveling card from an M. T. D. U. union to one M. T. D. U. union in particular. From a reliable source it is learned an M. T. D. U. union has imposed a "head tax" of \$150, in addition to local dues. It is also stated one traveler paid the \$150 "head tax." Fair sample of the brand of mailer "government" there would be were all mailers under the jurisdiction of the M. T. D. U.

The "outlaw" unions issue and receive travelers between "outlaw" unions according to the laws of the I. T. U. governing same.

Roll ("Doc") Bierbower of the Seattle "Times," on his return from a trip to Denver, in company with his son, of the United States naval forces, was a visitor here last week.

The untimely passing of J. H. ("Doc") Harri-man, "Chronicle" composing room, proved quite a shock to his many friends among members of Mailers' Union No. 18.

Member of Local Icemen's Union Honored by International Body

With the sanction of the International Union of Ice Wagon Drivers and Helpers, John Hoskins, a member of the local union of that body, has been honored by a life membership in the organization.

Hoskins, a charter member of Local Union No. 519 of San Francisco, has just retired after forty-five years of faithful service in the ice business. He has been a member of the union for thirty-three years.

Ford Restores Wages

Restoration of the \$6 a day minimum wage for all employees of the Ford Motor Company was announced on Tuesday last from Detroit. Employees engaged at rates above the minimum also were advanced to higher levels through hourly rate increases of 5 cents and more.

The statement said the new scales go into effect at all Ford and Lincoln Motor Company plants and affect 126,000 employees, 81,000 of them in Detroit. Of the Detroit workers, 41,000 are minimum wage employees.

The statement estimated the cost of the increase at \$2,000,000 a month.

"The present \$6 minimum was the highest regular figure the Ford industries ever reached, until an extra dollar was added in an attempt to break the depression by increased purchasing power," the company's statement read. "This cost the company \$33,000,000 in the twenty-two months it was in effect."

KITTY'S ABLUTIONS

A mother discovering her small daughter washing the kitten with soap and water, exclaimed: "Oh, Betty darling, I don't think the mother pussy would like her kitty washed like that." "But, mother, I really can't lick it!"—Ex.

Memorial Day Plans

The various committee chairmen composing Mayor Rossi's Citizens' Committee are busily perfecting plans to make this year's observance of Memorial Day, May 30, an outstanding one in San Francisco's history of reverence for our soldier dead.

According to Eugene F. Peckham, chairman of decorations, the school children of San Francisco will again make possible the beautiful floral tribute which is annually laid upon the graves in the Presidio National Cemetery.

On Wednesday, May 29, flowers collected by the children are to be left at the following named schools, which have been designated as receiving centers: Aptos Junior High, Burnett, Commodore Sloat, Daniel Webster, Dudley Stone, Edward R. Taylor, Emerson, Excelsior, Fairmount, Grant, Horace Mann Junior High, Jean Parker, Laguna Honda, Madison, Pacific Heights, Paul Revere, Sanchez, Sherman, Sutro and Winfield Scott.

Due to the fact that the parochial schools will be closed on that date, according to Father James H. Long, the children of these schools are requested to leave their floral contributions at the nearest public school in their neighborhood.

It was through the co-operation of the parochial, private and public schools last year that eight truckloads of flowers were gathered, made into beautiful bouquets, and placed on the graves in the Presidio. This year the decoration committee hopes that the school children, their parents and teachers will assist as generously in gathering the flowers for this purpose.

Representatives from all auxiliaries of veteran and patriotic societies in the city will gather at the Presidio at 1 p. m., May 29, to make up the bouquets and superintend the Boy Scouts in placing these floral tributes upon every grave in the National Cemetery.

Shortage of Workers Denied by Building Trades Council Officer

Thomas Doyle, secretary of the San Francisco Building Trades Council, has issued a statement taking issue with the announcement of the State Builders' Exchange that the construction industry is retarded because of the "sheer lack of man power in the midst of unemployment."

"Thousands of our best building trades workmen are walking the streets vainly searching for employment, with none to be had," said Doyle.

Skilled building mechanics should be furloughed from work relief to meet the demand of San Francisco's building industry, Albert E. Boynton, managing director of the San Francisco Industrial Association, told the newspapers this week.

Shortage of skilled mechanics has caused an acute situation, he said, and steps should be taken to release the men now employed on work relief so that they may not lose their chances of returning to the S.E.R.A. if the "present uptrend in the building industry does not absorb them permanently."

At the same time Boynton issued a warning that steps should be taken to prevent the importation of building trades mechanics into San Francisco.

S.E.R.A. records show more than 3500 mechanics on work relief who "seem unwilling to leave for work on private construction jobs," Boynton said.

If the four billion, eight hundred million dollar work relief fund were spent directly for union-made products all of us would soon be wearing a prosperity smile.

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S. F. Labor Council

Labor Council meets every Friday at 8 p. m. at Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp streets. Secretary's office and headquarters, Room 205, Labor Temple. The Executive and Arbitration Committees meet every Monday at 7:30 p. m. Label Section meets first and third Wednesdays at 8 p. m. Headquarters phone, Market 0056.

Synopsis of Minutes of Meeting Held Friday Evening, May 17, 1935.

Called to order at 8:15 p. m. by President Edward D. Vandeleur.

Roll-Call of Officers—All present.

Minutes of Previous Meeting—Approved as printed in Labor Clarion.

Communications—Filed—Minutes of San Francisco Building Trades Council.

Referred to Organizing Committee—Application for affiliation by Painters' No. 19.

Referred to Executive Committee—Filling Station Employees' Union No. 19570, complaint against McKale's, Inc. Letters transmitting contributions to Jackson miners, to wit, from Laundry Drivers, Milk Drivers, Sailors, Janitors, Window Cleaners, Ship Clerks, Cooks, Laundry Workers, Electrical Workers No. 6, Butchers No. 508.

Report of Executive Committee—In the controversy between Dairy and Creamery Employees with the Marin Dell Milk Company and the producers of Marin County, President Vandeleur reported having held several conferences with manager of Marin Dell and the attorney of the milk distributors, and that he expected something tangible might develop in regard to the matter; committee recommended matter be left in hands of officers of the Council. In the controversy between Electrical Workers No. 6 and the Hampton Electrical and Manufacturing Company, committee after a lengthy hearing referred the matter for a conference between the parties in interest for adjustment. The Jackson situation and recent occurrences which resulted in the forcible ejection from Jackson of Arthur Warren, representative of California State Federation of Labor, was heard at length, Brothers Warren and Cowan being present and giving an account of their experiences; matter was referred for further investigation to President Vandeleur. Report concurred in.

Reports of Unions—Auto Mechanics will assist Lithographers in procuring their union label on bank checks. Filling Station Employees have unionized the Phoenix Station, at Ninth and Fol-

som. Pastemakers are making an extensive campaign against the unfair West Coast Manufacturing Company. Cemetery Workers are endeavoring to have former wage rate restored. Electrical Workers No. 6 held a meeting for old-time members who recited interesting activities of twenty-five years ago. Plumbers are awaiting decision on beer coil cleaners and hope matters will be held in status quo relative to members working at the trade pending the decision. Dressmakers have presented a new agreement to the employers; are now in new headquarters at 149 Mason street. Sailors are shipping 400 men a week; a new arbitration board appointed in the tanker strike. Dairy and Creamery Employees' strike against Marin Dell and Milk Producers still in force; will file an answer to a letter from Regional Labor Board.

Report of Organizing Committee—Recommended granting of application for affiliation of Painters No. 19, and seating of its delegate, Tom Meagher. Report concurred in.

John L. Kerchen, director of Bureau of Workers' Education, was granted the floor and gave an account and terms for the holding of a summer school, beginning Monday, July 8, to Saturday, August 3, inclusive, to be held on the campus of the University of California. For further information address J. L. Kerchen, 301 California Hall, U. of C., Berkeley, Calif.

President Vandeleur and a member of Sailors' Union gave accounts of their experiences at Jackson, Calif., and all persons having information to submit were invited to attend the meeting of the executive committee of the Council Monday evening, May 20, 1935.

Secretary O'Connell gave a synopsis of legislative activities at Sacramento during the past week.

Receipts, \$625; expenditures, \$422.16.

Council adjourned at 10 p. m.

Fraternally submitted.

JOHN A. O'CONNELL, Secretary.

GALA IRISH DANCE

To offset in part expenses incidental to extensive modernization of their hall at 1133 Mission street, now in progress, the Knights of the Red Branch, the oldest Irish republican organization in the West, will stage an elaborate ball on Saturday evening, July 13. Tentative plans provide for two halls two orchestras, entertainment and valuable prizes. Captain John F. Waters heads the committee.

One of the few things we can say for the depression is that it gives Opportunity's knuckles time to heal.—Toledo "Blade."

Culinary Notes

By C. W. PILGRIM

The Green Mill, 492 Broadway, received a big write-up last week in the San Francisco "News." The write-up claimed that in this house you would be able to get wonderful food and excellent service. It gave a picture of the chef and also his personal history; but we can add to that story a few details that the "News" forgot, namely, that the chef and his entire crew are non-union and that the Green Mill is on our unfair list. Stay away from this house.

The Florence, at 639 Montgomery street, has been organized and is now O. K. But John's Restaurant, which is next door to it, is unfair. So stay away from John's and give your business to the Florence, which is 100 per cent union.

The State Board of Equalization has closed up the Pirates' Cave and the Rainbow, on Market street. This action has thrown about one hundred union men and women out of employment. The Pisco Punch, next to the Warfield Theater, is still operating with a non-union crew. Stay out of the Pisco Punch.

Miscellaneous Union, Local 110, is going ahead and taking in new members every meeting. As a result they are enlarging their headquarters. The meeting hall will be able to accommodate about four hundred and there will be a smaller room for about forty or fifty, which will be used for a library, classes, or the discussion of union activities by those interested in such matters. Walter Cowan, the secretary, wants it to be known that any small group that is interested in organizing can have the use of this room, no matter whether they can afford to pay rent or not. So if you have something of this nature on your mind just drop around to the hall, which is upstairs at the corner of Sixth and Jessie, and have a talk with Walter. But don't forget that he is a busy man, with very little spare time to waste.

Remind your friends that we don't patronize the Kress or Woolworth stores, Foster's, Clinton's, White Log Taverns, Pig 'n' Whistle and the Roosevelt, on Fifth street at Mission. Look for our union house card in the window before you eat.

Naturalization for Filipinos

Denied by United States Court

Indirect efforts of 75,000 Filipinos living in the United States, the bulk of them in California, to attain American citizenship received another setback this week.

The federal Circuit Court in San Francisco, in a case appealed from Los Angeles, held only Filipinos with three years of service in the army or navy were entitled to citizenship.

The case was that of Roque Espiritu de la Ysla. Los Angeles law clerk, who contended he was entitled to citizenship under the treaty of Paris, following the Spanish-American war.

"Citizens of the Philippine islands are not aliens, owing no allegiance to any foreign government, and cannot be naturalized," the Circuit Court decision declares.

WE DON'T PATRONIZE LIST

The concerns listed below are on the "We Don't Patronize List" of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of Labor Unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this out and post it.

Baker, Hamilton & Pacific Company.
California Building Maintenance Co., 20 Ninth.
Clinton Cafeterias.

Co-Op Manufacturing Company.
Dornbecker Furniture Manufacturing Company,
Portland, Oregon.

Drake Cleaners, 249 O'Farrell and 727 Van Ness
Foster's Lunches and Bakeries.

Goldberg, Bowen & Co., grocers, 242 Sutter.
Goldstone Bros., manufacturers of Dreadnaught
and Bodyguard Overalls.

Independent Cleaning and Dyeing Works, 245
Van Ness So.

J. C. Hunken's Grocery Stores.

John C. Iis Co., Ranges, 2902 Nineteenth.

Kroehler Furniture Manufacturing Company.

Marin Dairymen's Milk Company.

Marin-Dell Milk Company.

Marquard's Coffee Shop and Catering Company.

Petri Wine Company, Battery and Vallejo.

George W. Robinson Company, 389 Clementina.

San Francisco Biscuit Co. (located in Seattle.)

S. H. Kress Company Stores.

Standard Oil Company.

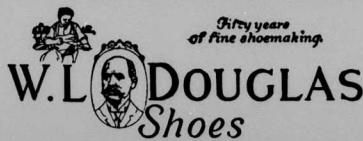
Traung Label & Litho Company.

West Coast Macaroni Company.

Woolworth's Stores.

All Non-Union independent taxicabs.

Barber shops that do not display the shop card
of the Journeymen Barbers' Union are unfair

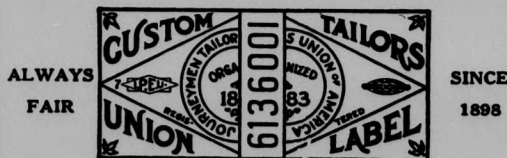


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Union Label Section

By THOMAS A. ROTELL, Secretary

The question has often been asked, "What is a union label?" The union label is the emblem of the union labor movement, which is displayed by means of a cloth or paper label, stamp or other imprint upon products to indicate that they are made in unionized shops, factories and industrial establishments. A union shop card is a printed sign which is displayed in the window or on the wall of all shops and business places whose employees are unionized. A union working button is similar to the insignia of lodges or fraternal orders and is worn in the same manner. The working button gives assurance that the services are rendered by a member of a trade union. In all there are about sixty union labels, union shop cards and buttons, but each trade has a distinctive label or design of its own.

The union label can be found in almost every line of goods and service. There is no excuse for any member of organized labor to say that he or she can not get what is required with the union label. If you can not get what you want in one store or shop, walk out of the place and keep on looking until you get what you are looking for with the label. By doing this it would not be long until every merchant in the city would see the necessity of stocking up with union-made merchandise in order to keep his business going. Organized labor has a membership of about 6,000,000 and along with their wives and families represents about 30,000,000 people. If all these people would be consistent and demand the union label on all their purchases, and induce all their friends to do likewise, these buying consumers would be the strongest force of this nation, and at the same time they could advance by several decades the cause of organized labor, which means higher wages, shorter working hours and better working conditions.

Now the question is, "What are you going to do about it?" are you going to read this and say it is a lot of hooey? or are you going to start right out and get yourself and your family right in line and start immediately to demand nothing but union labels on your purchases, and services of no one but members of organized labor? Will you talk to your wife and ask her to co-operate with you and in the future spend your union-earned money for nothing but union label goods? After all, the statistics show that the women of this country do about 85 per cent of the buying. Your fight is in their hands. Ask your wife to join a women's auxiliary that is connected with the labor movement and be educated in the cause for which we are organized.

The Union Label Section is the representative body of the union label trades. All labor organizations should immediately affiliate with us and get this movement on the footing that it should be. The Union Label Section meets next on June 6, 1935, in Mechanics' Hall of the San Francisco Labor Temple, at Sixteenth and Capp streets, at 8 p. m. Our meeting is not closed to anyone.

"FACTORY TO WEARER" MEN'S WEAR

When you buy Eagleson union-made shirts you get lowest "Factory to Wearer" prices and you help local industry. Our other union-made lines include:

NECKWEAR - SWEATERS - SUSPENDERS
GARTERS - UNDERWEAR - HOSE - GLOVES

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736 Market Street 1118 Market Street
140 Kearny Street
(Stores also at Sacramento, Fresno & Los Angeles)

All who are interested in the cause of organized labor are invited to attend. Ask your organization at its next meeting if it is affiliated. If not, why not?

Purchase power is our weapon. Learn to use it right. Demand the union label.

Boycott of Bridge Exposition

Hinted by Maritime Federation

Possibility that the boycott of the Standard Oil Company instituted by the California State Federation of Labor, the San Francisco Labor Council and other bodies may be extended to include the San Francisco Bay exposition scheduled for 1937 was seen in a statement issued this week by Secretary F. M. Kelley of the Maritime Federation of the Pacific.

The fact that Kenneth R. Kingsbury, president of the Standard Oil Company of California, is chairman of the exposition's finance committee, is given as the cause of dissatisfaction on the part of the Federation. The statement of Kelley, printed in part by the daily newspapers, contains the following:

"In view of the fact that Mr. Kingsbury heads this company and in view of the company's attitude toward organized labor, which is one of complete enmity, it is doubtful whether the maritime unions can give full co-operation to this great civic enterprise while such men are at the head of the directing organization for establishment of the exposition."

Criminal Syndicalism Memorial

Defeated in Supervisors' Board

San Francisco's Board of Supervisors definitely decided on Monday last against memorializing the State Legislature to repeal the detested criminal syndicalism law. The vote was 9 to 2, with Gallagher and Havenner voting aye and Uhl, Ratto, Schmidt, Brown, Hayden, Roncovieri, Shannon, Colman and McSheehy aligned against the proposal to memorialize.

Monday's action came upon a motion to reconsider the vote of a week ago, when the resolution was lost on a tie vote.

"This matter of the Board of Supervisors giving gratuitous advice to other legislative bodies is being carried to the point of absurdity," said Havenner.

Havenner wanted the vote deferred so that the rules committee could report out a rule that San Francisco should only memorialize in matters definitely in its interests.

JUDGE ENJOINS PICKETING

Circuit Judge C. M. Davison at Racine, Wis., has issued an injunction restraining strikers from "unlawful picketing" of the J. I. Case plant.

Bartenders Will Dance

A varied array of features will be presented at the annual charity ball and frolic of Bartenders' Union No. 41, American Federation of Labor, Friday evening, June 21, in the California Hall auditorium, Polk and Turk streets. It will be the first social function sponsored by the organization in eighteen years—since pre-war and pre-prohibition days. Proceeds will be used to establish a permanent sick and death benefit fund and charity chest.

On the stage a colorful entertainment will be presented between dances, with acts from night clubs, taverns, cafes, theaters, hotels and radio stations on the program. An augmented dance orchestra will furnish music for dancing, to rule from 8:30 p. m. to 5 a. m.

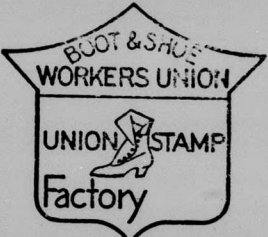
Dan P. Regan, secretary-treasurer of the Bartenders' Union, has announced that national officers of the American Federation of Labor, state officials of the California State Federation of Labor, and leaders of the San Francisco Labor Council and Building Trades Council, will be among those present on the night of June 21, with large delegations of their friends and co-unionists.

Tickets are now on sale at \$1 each, at the headquarters of the Bartenders' Union, 285 Ellis street, and at 243 Whitcomb Hotel, San Francisco.

EFFECT OF UNEMPLOYMENT

An increase of over five hundred thousand during the last year in the number of charity cases in the outpatient departments of New York city hospitals is a poignant illustration of the terrible suffering which continued unemployment imposes upon working men and women whom employers have deprived of the right to earn a living by their labor.

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\$4.00—Work or Dress Shoes—\$6.50

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Maintaining Our Reputation for Quality
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Penuriousness Charged

By CHARLES F. GERUGHTY

Chairman Laguna Honda Fathers' Council

Jeopardizing the health and safety of children is not an act of economy. Even though the taking away from our youth of their predestined right to be offered every aid within human capability involved no monetary consideration it would still be far removed from classification as thrift. When the conditions created by this action threaten the loss to the home and the state of a future able and desirable citizen, with the resultant cost of the crime committed, and the future care of the delinquent, it becomes a matter of intimate concern to all.

Penuriousness, not economy, is the only reason that can be advanced for the action in 1932 of the San Francisco Board of Education in ordering the cessation of the Public Schools Athletic League after a quarter of a century of invaluable service, not only to the children, but to the community as well.

The decision was not by unanimous vote of the board. Some of the personnel were strongly against this action. The superintendent of schools also advised the retaining of this important safeguard of the moral and physical being of the elementary school children. No effort was made to inform the public of the contemplated action or of the action itself, and but a minority of the citizens are even now aware that the P. S. A. L. has been abandoned.

The purpose of this series of articles is to acquaint the citizens of San Francisco with the existing conditions, that they may exercise their franchise as citizens to compel an indifferent city administration to recognize the fact that our children warrant greater consideration than that given the monkeys at the zoo.

You owe this obligation to these children who are themselves unable to take up this battle. You owe it to those who provided during your youth opportunity to escape threatening danger and engage in healthful outdoor recreational games and sports—and you owe it to your city, your state and your nation to watch over and guide these future citizens.

There can be no excuse by the officials of your city government of lack of knowledge of the serious conditions that have arisen since the P. S. A. L. was discontinued as a part of the program of our elementary schools. Thirteen months ago the writer received acknowledgement of communications by him advancing this knowledge. The records of the police department and of the juvenile department will verify the fact that accidents involving children playing in the streets, also the increase in juvenile delinquency, have multiplied since the P. S. A. L. was ordered discontinued. Twice since then the semi-annual budget has been made up and the condition ignored. The alleged economic condition is still prevalent in so far as children are concerned, but not prevalent when a two hundred thousand dollar bequest is asked for an unnecessary addition to the zoo.

It might be of interest to the officials of San

Francisco as well as its citizens to know that the indifference to children over monkeys is of sufficient interest to warrant filing for future reference by the commissioner of education of the United States Department of the Interior at Washington, D. C., of the articles published thereon. If your interest has been aroused ask your city government officials why this condition has not been corrected.

Lucrative Federal Position Open To Experienced Labor Mediator

The United States Civil Service Commission has announced open competitive examinations will be held for the position of mediator, National Mediation Board, and that applications must be on file with the United States Civil Service Commission, Washington, D. C., not later than June 17, 1935.

The entrance salary is \$3800 a year, subject to a deduction of 3½ per cent toward a retirement annuity.

Applicants must show, as a minimum, at least five years of responsible experience in dealing with labor relations and labor agreements in the railroad industry or in other industries, either as representative of a labor organization or as representative of management, or as mediator between management and employees. In such capacity the applicant must have been engaged in making labor agreements as to wages, hours of work, and working conditions; or in the interpretation of such agreements; or in the application of such agreements to specific situations; or in some combination of such duties.

Experience of applicants must have demonstrated the ability to prepare comprehensive detailed reports without direct supervision and to present concise and clear digests of oral or written briefs submitted by contending parties in railroad labor disputes.

Full information may be obtained from the secretary of the United States Civil Service board of examiners at the post office or custom house in any city which has a post office of the first or the second class, or from the United States Civil Service Commission.

RUST-PROOF PIANOS

An all-steel piano of rust-proof metal is expected to be soon offered to the musical world as the joint experimental product of piano, steel and typewriter manufacturers. The typewriter plants are contributing certain mechanical parts. It is understood the all-steel piano will be lighter in weight than present type instruments.

REDLICK-NEWMAN COMPANY

Complete Home Furnishers
ON EASY TERMS
17th and Mission Streets

Activities of N.R.A.

The newly created Western Regional N.R.A. set-up, organized January 2, 1935, with headquarters in San Francisco, has deprived thirty-six firms, corporations and individual business men of the right to display N.R.A. insignia, it was announced by Donald Renshaw, Western Regional N.R.A. director. The actions were taken on recommendation of the regional compliance council and approved by Renshaw between January 2 and April 30. A great many of the cases have been referred to the N.R.A. litigation division.

Approximately 3000 Western complaints against code violators have been adjusted satisfactorily by N.R.A. since January 2. N.R.A. added \$52,918.01 to the payrolls of workers in the eight Western states during the month of April, it was announced by Renshaw. The \$52,918.01 represents wages restored to workers, manual, skilled and "white collar," who had been paid below code levels during April. The total amount restored to workers by N.R.A. codes since January 2 in the eight Western states, Renshaw added, is \$258,427.06. This was paid to a total of 6743 workers.

The lady of the house, observing a peddler at her door, called out to her maid: "Chinaman at the door! . . . You go, Ella." "Lady-in-the house, you go ella yourself," shouted the indignant peddler.—Ex.

TO ALL ORGANIZED LABOR

The following cleaning and dyeing shops have been declared unfair by the San Francisco Labor Council:

ALL BELL CLEANING STORES.

The PEACOCK CLEANERS in the Phelan Bldg.

The INDEPENDENT CLEANING WORKS, 245 Van Ness Ave. South.

The DRAKE CLEANERS, 727 Van Ness Ave. and 249 O'Farrell St.

Patronize only such shops that display our Union Shop sign. Ask your cleaning driver to show you a paid-up book or button.

RETAIL CLEANERS AND DYERS' UNION No. 18182

HALE BROS.

MARKET AT FIFTH

Sutter 8000

is the headquarters for

MICHAELS STERN & HALESWORTH

SUITS

and Halesworth Shirts

the shirt with the "Trubinized Collar"

HEALD

Automotive and Diesel School

1101 SUTTER

ORdway 2950

Give that boy a chance to learn a trade
Special Summer Rates

SIGNAL OIL AND GAS CO.

OF CALIFORNIA

WE ARE

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